



YUMA AIR QUALITY FORECAST ISSUED

Tuesday, June 14, 2016

This report is updated by 1:00 p.m. Sunday thru Friday and is valid for areas within and bordering the city of Yuma, Arizona

FORECAST DATE NOTICES	YESTERDAY Mon 06/13/2016	TODAY Tue 06/14/2016	TOMORROW Wed 06/15/2016	EXTENDED Thu 06/16/2016
AIR POLLUTANT	AQI Reading/Category (Preliminary data only)			
O3 (Ozone)	50 GOOD	30 GOOD	30 GOOD	38 GOOD
PM-10 (Particles 10 microns and smaller)	33 GOOD	24 GOOD	37 GOOD	31 GOOD

Ozone or PM-10 Health Watch (HW) means that the highest concentration of OZONE or PM-10 may **approach** the federal health standard.

Ozone or PM-10 High Pollution Advisory (HPA) means that the highest concentration of OZONE or PM-10 may **exceed** the federal health standard.

Health Statements	
Tuesday 06/14/2016	No health impacts are expected.
Wednesday 06/15/2016	No health impacts are expected.

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Daily Air Quality Forecasts through GovDelivery.



Synopsis and Discussion

Note: The Environmental Protection Agency has reduced the ozone health standard from 75 parts per billion (ppb) to 70 ppb. On January 1, 2016, the ADEQ Forecast Team began forecasting based off this new standard. For more information on the adjusted ozone standard click [here](#).

Ozone increased as anticipated yesterday, with highest concentrations in the afternoon and evening hours. However, ozone barely fell short of hitting the Moderate AQI range. Looking ahead, both ozone models and wind flow analysis are suggesting that ozone will decrease over the next couple days. The latter method forecasts a southerly wind flow, which typically cuts off transport from southern California. By Thursday, ozone may begin to creep back up again as the southerly flow weakens. Overall, ozone is expected to remain in the Good AQI range through at least Thursday. Regarding PM-10, brief increases may be possible later Wednesday evening due to stronger winds out of the west-northwest. However, PM-10 is also expected to remain in the Good AQI range due to primarily light winds.

Check back tomorrow for the latest. Until then, have a good day! –M.Graves

POLLUTION MONITOR READINGS FOR Monday, June 13, 2016

O3 (OZONE)

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPB)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Yuma Supersite	54	50	

PM-10 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (µg/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Yuma Supersite	36.9	33	

[Click Here to find out how the AQI forecast is used in the Yuma Air Quality Flag Program](#)



Yuma Supersite Pollution Monitor Location Map



Local Air Pollutants in Detail



O3 (OZONE):

DESCRIPTION: This is a secondary pollutant that is formed by the reaction of other primary pollutants (precursors) such as VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and NO_x (Nitrogen Oxides) in the presence of sunlight.

SOURCES: VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, and other industrial sources. NO_x is emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and other sources of combustion.

POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS: Exposure to ozone can make people more susceptible to respiratory infection, result in lung inflammation, and aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as asthma. Other effects include decrease in lung function, chest pain, and cough.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT: Parts per billion (ppb).

AVERAGING INTERVAL: Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

REDUCTION TIPS: Curtail daytime driving, refuel cars and use gasoline-powered equipment as late in the day as possible.

PM-10 (PARTICLES):

DESCRIPTION: The term “particulate matter” (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are referred to as “fine” particles and are responsible for many visibility degradations. Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as “coarse”.

SOURCES: Fine = All types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Coarse = crushing or grinding operations, dust from paved or unpaved roads, as well as dirt and sand from the open desert.

POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS: PM can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT: Micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³)

AVERAGING INTERVAL: 24 hours (midnight to midnight).

REDUCTION TIPS: Stabilize loose soils, slow down on dirt roads, carpool, and use public transit.